Highest temperature yesterday, 37; lowest, 19.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere

CALIFORNIA, ONE U.S. CITIZEN ABOARD, SUNK UNWARNED; SUBMARINES SEND THIRTEEN MORE SHIPS TO BOTTOM; AMERICAN SHIPS MAY ARM ON OWN RESPONSIBILITY

UNABLETOHALT DESTRUCTION ON Puzzling Rise in Marks GERMANS' SHIPS

U. S. Only Has Police Power to Prevent Damage to Ports and Neighbors.

WASHINGTON KNOWS OF CRAFTS' CRIPPLING

Unwilling to Seize Vessels, Self-detained, Because of Complications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Information has been received in Washington con cerning THE SUN's report of the disabling of the German vessels in New York harbor. Officially the existence of these reports is not admitted by the Federal authorities because of the possible effect they might have in precipitating hostilities. Whether they know ascertain to-day. Officials here cognisant of them are silent, but they are

showing the greatest concern. The Navy Department has also re ceived reports on the same subject. One of those reports, it was learned to-day, was to the effect that on the ships in ble for any one unfamiliar with the manery and its connections to prevent chinery and its connections to prevent the sinking of such vessels once the valves were open. There are many such valves on there ships and it would re-quire longtime study to solve the system without the labels.

Secretary of War also reported to the President to day that parts of the machinery in German ships in the har-bers of the Philippines and at Colon, Panama, had been removed. There were

made to sink these vessels.

The information in pessession of the Federal authorities showing that German merchant ships self-detained in ports under jurisdiction of the United States, both at home and abroad, have been disabled in pursuance of what is believed to be a general conspiracy has added another critical phase to the com-

U. S Has Not Seized Ships.

the German ships or claimed title to them. They and their crews have been put under guard and protection to prevent anything being done which would obstruct navigation. The Admintration is taking the greatest pains to

In every official quarter scrupulous care is being taken to make it clear that the United States will avoid doing anythe German Government as a pretext for n the case of Portugal.

The startling situation has aroused more adequate laws giving port official authority to inspect merchant ships that have sought asylum in American ports and to keep the crews under surveil

int finds itself has been brought to the attention of leaders of Congress and it is probable that legislation will be rushed to enable the Federal authorities to take charge of the vessels, not only to protect them, but to prevent the con-summation of the conspiracy to sink them in American harbors with the pos-

During the day a bill which might clear up some of the uncertainties re-marding the status of warbound vessels In American ports was favorably re-ported by the House Judiciary Committee. It would regulate the conduct of vessels in United States ports and waters and empower the President to put guards on them or take possession of them and remove their officers and crew in event of war or threatened war. It prohibits use of any craft, foreign or domestic, as a resort for conspirators against the United States under penalty of for-feiture of the vessel and a maximum

penalty of \$10,000 fine, two years imrisonment or both for its officers if they nowingly permit such use. indicated by the fact that the sories of so-called spy bills prepared by the De-partment of Justice last summer in-

duded one measure designed specif-Secretary Baker in a statement com

municated to the President said to-day:
"In the harbors of Munila and elsethere in the Philippine Islands, and at were discovered to have certain orts of their machinery removed and the same instances evidences of prepara-ion for the sinking of these vessels had

Solely for the purpose of protecting several harbors and other shipping and property therein, steps have been taken to prevent damage, but none of the sales has been seized by the Government of the United States and in all mass the commanders and crews have been informed that the Government has made no seizures, claimed no right to the vessels and does not deny the right

Continued on Fourth Page.

Causes Report of Transfers of Balances to Berlin.

A sharp rise in exchange on Germany yesterday afternoon was accompanied by a report that Germany was withdrawing her balances in American banks and transferring them to Berlin in expectation that the severance of diplomatic re-iations would result in war. Marks rose from a low in the morning of 67 to 70 %

from a low in the morning of 67 to 70 % at the close, the latter figure representing the highest point reached by German exchange in several weeks.

The report met with instant denial in all of the banking houses with German connection, but it was admitted that there was an unusually large demand for marks. German balances in this country

marks. German balances in this country are said to be considerably larser than those of American banks in Berlin.

According to the story in the financial district Germany has been liquidating American railroad stocks on an extensive scale in the last week, and it is the opinion of many foreign exchange bankers that the proceeds from the sale of these scattering are the sale of these scattering areas to the sale of the sal these securities are being transferred to germany. Reports are also current that eight Senators voting "Yes" and five Germany has been shipping large "No." The five who voted "No." were amounts of gold from this market to

NEWS OF GERARD IS STILL INDEFINITE

Ambassador at Madrid Reports Him at Berne-Report He Told Egan of Plight.

Willard at Madrid reported to the State
Department to-day that he had received
a despatch from Ambassador Gerard New York the vaive labels had all been sent from Borne, Switzerland. Although removed. This would make it impossing word came from Ambassador Gerard his for any one unfamiliar with the manimum of the control of the c Stovail at Berne, the State Department interpreted Mr. Willard's despatch as indicating that Mr. Gerard had left Berlin and had reached the Swiss capital.

The State Department had sent to Ambassador Willard a despatch to be forwarded to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin which would be of value only in case Mr. Gerard still were in the German capital. Ambassador Willard replied he had received a despatch from Mr. Gerard at Berne, and wished instructions as to whether he should forward the Department's despatch to him there.

Senator Stone did not have very much to say in approval of the President's action. It has been known that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee was not particularly enamored of the President's German policy. It was whispered around the Senate that Mr. Stone day of the President's German policy. It was whispered around the Senate that Mr. Stone day of the President's German policy. It was whispered around the Senate that Mr. Stone day of the President's action. It has been known that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee was not particularly enamored of the President's German policy. It was whispered around the Senate that Mr. Stone day of the President's German policy. It was whispered around the Senate that Mr. Stone day of the President's German policy. It was whispered around the Senate that Mr. Stone day of the President's German policy. It was whispered around the Senate that Mr. Stone day of the President's German policy. It was which was not particularly enamored of the President's German policy. It was which was urged to present such a resolution. It has been known that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee was not particularly enamored of the President's German policy. It was which was urged to present such a resolution. It has been known that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee was not particularly enamored of the President's German policy. It was was not the foreign Relations Committee was not particularly enamored of the President's German pol Stovall at Berne, the State Department ment's despatch to him there.

Ment's despatch to him there.

A report from Copenhagen said that
Minister Egan had received a despatch
from Mr. Gerard, saying he and his staff
and American residents were detained

in Berlin by order of the German Government,

From European sources outside of Germany the Government has learned that the German Government has learned that the German Government actually did consider Mr. Gerard practically

von Bernstorff.

Berlin (Tuesday). Feb. 6, via London, Feb. 7.—The Foreign Office thus far has received an definite information in regard to the former German Ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff which prohiby must arrive before Pessident and of country of the count

GERMANS DEPORT RUMANIANS.

Able Bodled Men From 16 to 67

ARIS, Feb. 7.—The Rumanian Min-semebody else in authority as to whether of Pereign Affairs telegraphed to-to the Rumanian Legation in Paris tive Administration of the Government Panis, Feb. 7.—The Rumanian Min-ister of Fereign Affairs telegraphed to-

day to the Rumanian Legation in Paris that Germany has begun to transport for internment in Germany all Rumanian males from 16 to 67 years of age, although the French, Russians, Italians and Fortuguese protected by the Spanish Legation are being left.

"This treatment, so the Germans say." reads the telegram, "is because Rumania gave up to Russia the Germans in its power and these were transported to Siberia. It is absolutely false that Rumania has ever delivered German subjects to Russia. It has not, then, been possible for them to be sent to Siberia.

possible for them to be sent to Siberia.

The German Government itself counts so little upon the pretext invoked that port Rumanians to Germany it proposed to the Rumanian Government the ex-

change of Germans interned in Rumania for Rumanians in Belgium. "The Rumanian Government can do nothing but protest against this new at-tack upon its rights oy appealing to the universal conscience, which at the proper time will aid Rumania in exacting all the compensations due her." nothing but protest against this new

MR. WILSON'S AFTERNOON.

Bulletina From Washington 3:28 P. M .- President Wilson left the White House this afternoon and walked to the State, War and Navy Building for

3:25 P. M.—The President went to Secretary Lansing's office, but found the Secretary was attending a meeting at the Pan-American Union. He then

walked back to the White House.

3:45 P. M.-After returning to White House the President went to his Administration leaders.

3:53 P. M .- Debate on the Stone lution was in progress when the Prest-dent reached the Capitol and on learning that he left the building immediately and returned to the White House with-

P. S .- President Wilson went golfing with Mrs. Wison early this morning.

GERMAN EXCHANGE SENATE STANDS U. S. CONVOY OF BY PRESIDENT SHIPS REFUSED

held, 78 to 5, After Six Hour Debate.

Has Almost Made Congress Declare War.

Gronna, La Follette and Works-Repub-Bonns, and Kirby and Vardaman-Dem-

The vote came at the end of six hours of the line shall mount guns. of debate. Almost the entire day's secthe German situation. , So tired were Senators at the end of the consideration of omination failed.

The issue was raised by Senator Works, who opened the session by a set speech severely condemning the President for his action in severing diplomatic relations. Following Senator Work's speech, the resolution of Senator Stone was taken up and the Missouri Senator made a long speech supporting the authority of the President in taking the

been introduced in the Senate without In the first pl

decided upon the route via Switzerland.

The Spanish Embassy to-day took charge of American affairs, according to with a desire to support the attitude of the Overseas News Agency.

Expression of the opinion, or does the with a desire to support the attitude of the President?" asked Senator Under-

Senator Stone indicated that he had not understood the question and Senator Underwood again asked: talked with the President or talked with

"I said I had no consultation whatever with the President and I have had no consultation whatever with any executive official concerning it," replied Sen

"I wish to find out from the Senator if I could as to whether or not the President of the United States in his opinion thinks that the passage of this resolution not, then, been ent to Siberia. will uphold his hands in emergency, ent itself counts ent itself counts it invoked that "I scarcely know what the Presiden

thinks or feels about it," replied Senator Stone, somewhat nettled. "I have had

that if he thought the President 'desired in this emergency action by the Senate to sustain the course he has pursued in this matter, for one I would give it un-heeltatingly and ungrudgingly." But the Senator said that without such assur-ance he would have to regard it as "ill advised and very ill timed." Mr. Underwood said he would vote for the resolu-tion, but he clearly indicated his dissent from the President's latest move, a dis-

vately.
"There is no greater glory that crowns
the President's administration," said
Senator Underwood, "than the fact that

sent that he has been expressing pri-

He said there were two courses open to the President—the one he had pursued of severing diplomatic relations; the other to "wait upon a direct violation of our neutrality by an affirmative act." Finally Senator Underwood said: "I do not wish, when I cast my vote for this resolution that has been forced upon us to-day, to do so with any limitations on my action as a Senator and my right to express freely with my own judgment what should be done in the interest of my own people and the people of the country in the ovent that war or threat-

ened war comes knocking at our door." Senator Underwood took the view that action by the Senate voting down the resolution might be "misinterpreted in foreign lands" and because of the fear of such misinterpretation he said he

Senator Lodge made a stirring speech Continued on Second Page.

Rupture With Germany Up- Lansing Makes It Plain American Vessels May Arm for Defence.

TWO DEMOCRATS VOTE NO TWO BIG LINERS HELD

Senator Kirby Says Wilson Sailings of St. Louis and St. Paul Postponed Again Pending Decision.

The State Department has notified ofoffered by Senator Stone of Missouri, in- ficials of the American Line and all dorsing the President's action in severing American ship owners that merchant diplomatic relations with Germany was vessels flying the Stars and Stripes may arm to fight off submarines.

President P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine, which controls the American Line, is expected to announce to-day his decision whether

Meanwhile, and until the officials of Senate was taken up with the American Line decide whether it is their duty to provide their own guns and gunners in the absence of protection by the matter that they promptly and over-whelmingly voted down a motion for a night session. Thus another attempt to get up the consideration of the Grayson

definitely postponed.

The notification of their right to arm came to the line at 5 P. M. yesterday in the form of a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing. The telegram avoided mention of the Government's refusal to provide navy convoys, but the line of-ficials were aware, after telephone com-munication, that warship protection had Declares She Regards German

Landing's Telegram.

Secretary Lansing's telegram was as "The Government cannot give advice

From European sources outside of Germany the Government has learned that the German Government actually did consider Mr. Gerard practically as "I assume," said Senator Underwood, a hostage until it received advices from Washington detailing the arrangements correct me, that this resolution has not should sail, German submarines or no.

Washington detailing the arrangements correct me, that this resolution has not should sail, German submarines or no.

Which is a few dearward of Count in the Senate without in the first place, the line is determined to send out the legality of exceptional methods of steamship St. Louis, although the question of arming her may delay her departure of spain's answer was given to the German Ambassador yesterday.

The line is determined to send out the legality of exceptional methods of two farming her may delay her departure of a spain's answer was given to the German Ambassador yesterday.

The line is determined to send out the detail to of arming her may delay her departure of a spain's answer was given to the German Ambassador yesterday.

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The line is determined to send out the detail to of arming her may delay her departure of a spain's answer was given to the fermined to send out the seamship St. Louis, although the question of a standard out the seamship St. Louis, although the departure of a spain and the seamship St. Louis, although the departure of a spain and the seamshi far has received no definite information in regard to the former German Ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernston torff, which probably must arrive before the details of Ambassador Gerard's departure can be decided.

Mr. Gerard has not yet received his passports and does not know definitely when he will depart, although he has decided upon the route via Switzerland.

The Spanish Embassy to-day took

The contract the line made with them when money for tickets was accepted.

Two passengers were gained yesterday

Two passengers were gained yesterday

The hen notice to discontinue booking

It is understood President Franklin the American Line officials spent reach some definite course of policy, but that all appeals and arguments were as much right upon the seas (if they were pleased to exercise it) as they ever had, and that they could arm if their owners feit like arming them. To say the message was disappointing to the American ship owners is putting the matter lightly. They were more than disappointed. They were chagrined. It was not the third set aside these restrictions his matter lightly. They were chagrined. It was not that they weapons and suppress all limitations; which it has hitherto imposed upon its methods of naval warfare. Even before the Imperial Government had set aside these restrictions his holding them insufficient to comply with the restrictions of internations. pleased to exercise it) as they ever official said it amounted to shifting the

President Franklin and his associates over the arming question without reach-ing a decision. The question will be taken up again this morning, and the matter may then be threshed out.

Mord came to the line last night that the steamship Ryndam, which sailed January 29 from this port for Falmouth and Rotterdam, has turned back. Gen-eral Agent Van Doorn of the Holland-America Line announced last night that he had received a cablegram from the home office saying the Ryndam had been ordered by wireless to put back to New York, presumably because of the danger by substituting for the indisputable right from submarines. Surprise was ex. of capture in certain cases a pretended pressed by ateamship men that the liner right of destruction in all cases is outside should turn back after approaching so the legal principles of international life." was expressed that Holland may be of the point of severing relations with Ger many, otherwise it was not conceivable why an order so remarkable as that ap-plying to the Ryndam should be made. The American Line's decision to re-

"We have directed all of our out of town agents and correspondents to book no more passengers for our vessels until we have an opportunity to consider the sailing dates made necessary by the present situation."

Teply to the German declaration of unrestricted warfare has been despatched to the Brazilian Minister at Berlin, according to an official announcement. According to authorizative information the violation of international to the violation of the violation of the violation. present situation

the White Star steamships are sailing regularly and are carrying passengers and that they are afforded protection by and that they are afforded protection by situation which could not be the British Government when in waters The note protests, by a

that bookings for the steamships Phila-virtue of the blockade and holds Gerdelphia and Finland have already beensemany responsible for such acts.

In Philadelphia is schedDr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister, uled to sail from Liverpool on February 15, tives of the other South American countries. The crew of the British steamship both for New York. It was stated at tries. It is dinderstood that Chile and the American Line office here that the Argentina will refuse to adhere to the Argentina liner New York, which left Liverpool on Saturday, was all right on Monday night, when Capt. Roberts sent

Continued on Third Page.



Blockade Decree as a Lawless Act.

tion. It has been known that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee to private persons as to whether or not their merchant vessels should sail on their merchant vessels through their merchant vessels through their merchant vessels through their merchant vessels to which they was used to present such a resolution by a group of Administration Senators, and that the act was not taken on his own initiative.

Underwood's Inquiries.

**In the course of the debate Senator Underwood, who voted for the resolution to their merchant vessels to traverse all parts of the high seas are the same now as they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. It adds that if Germany they were prior to the issuance of the logal principles of international law. German declaration, and that a neutral merchant vessel may, if its owners believe it is liable to be unlawfully attacked, take any necessary measures to prevent or resist such attacks."

The line is determined to send out the stablishment of peace, cannot accept the legality of exceptional methods of war.

consultation with and approval of the tract with the Post Office Department to tentively examined the note which you president." resident."
Senator Stone rose and with great description replied:
"The resolution was introduced withit resolution was introduced withut a word of consultation with the

the beginning and has maintained with loyalty and unshakeable firmness gives her the right to expect that the lives of her subjects engaged in sea trade should not be placed in such grave peril.
"It also gives her the right to expect that that trade should not be troubled nor diminished by such an increase in the extent of the zones in which the imperial Government insists that in order to attain its ends it must use all

the prescriptions of international mari-

"But the methods of war announced by Germany are being carried to such an unexpected and unprecedented ex-treme that the Spanish Government, considering its rights and the require ments of its neutrality, must with still more reason protest calmly but firmly to the Imperial Government and must make at the same time the nocessary which the Imperial Government assumes, principally in view of the loss of life which its attitude may cause. "His Majesty's Government bases its

by substituting for the indisputable right of capture in certain cases a pretended

fare, Rio Janeiro Hears.

fuse new bookings was announced in the reply to the German declaration of un-

"We are informing our agents that volved in the submarine blockade and with Star steamships are sailing points out that such a blockade could if effective close the entire high seas, adjacent to Great Britain." against any hostile act from which a
A cable despatch from London stated Brazilian merchant ship may suffer by
that bookings for the steamships Philavirtue of the blockade and holds Ger-

Continued on Third Page.

Losses of Shipping

Anchor Liner California, Photographed at Her New York Pier.

Losses to shipping of the Allies and of neutrals since Feb-ruary 1, when the German un-restricted submarine warfare

Ships sunk since February 1 American Other neutrals..... Other belligerents....... 5

Total ships sunk

VESSELS SUNK

of allied and neutral shipping as recorded in maritime records, although allowing for small craft and unregistered ships, the total probably is a few hundred tons

"His Majesty's Government bases its causing a loss to Great British registry,
protest on the fact that the decision to tons exclusive of the trawlers and fish-Only one neutral ship was sunk, the

by substituting for the indisputable right of capture in certain cases a pretended Peruvian bark Lorton, of 1.112 tons, and right of destruction in all cases is outside according to a British official announcement, the German submarine that sank her violated international law by doing so in Spanish territorial waters. The the saloon, 19 in the second cabin, 11 in grounds for aggressive action. This was

Saxon-Briton were killed when the ship was sunk by a submarine, the Admiratty announces. The captain and fourteen others of the crew have been landed.

Two of the crew of the British steamer Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Sacon-Britan, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Sacon-Britan, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Sacon-Britan, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Shanghal, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Shanghal, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Shanghal, Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghal, Shangha

The crew of the British steamship Palmlesf assert that after the ship was

Continued on Second Page.

SHIP TOR PEDOED AT CLOSE RANGE

Fired at Distance of 300 Yards.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Torpedoed without warning the steamship California of the Anchor Line was sunk to-day off the Irish coast. When she left New York on January 29 for Glasgow she bore thirty-one passengers, several of them children, and a crew of 196, in-

Survivors reach here to-night." Later a second despatch was received

Total Tonnage of 25,699 Sent to Bottom—Four Killed, Seventeen Missing.

Seventeen Missing.

London, Feb. 7.—derman submarines took smaller toll of allied and neutral ships to-day than yesterday. Reports from all sources show that fewer vessels of considerably lower total tonnage were sunit to-day than yesterday. Four sallors have been killed and seventeen are missing.

The total number of vessels reported jost to-day is thirteen, as compared to for to-day is thirteen. As compared to for to-day is thirteen, as compared to for to-day is thirteen. As compared to for to-day is thirteen, as compared to for to-day is thirteen, as compared to for to-day is thirteen, as compared to for to-day is thirteen. As compared to for to-day is thirteen, as compared to for to-day is thirteen, as compared to for the remaining five one is a sailing vessel, two care trawlers and two fishing boats. The total tonnage reported lost to-day is thirteen, as compared to for the day of the sail to day is thirteen, as compared to for the unit to depart to day is thirteen, as compared to for the unit to depart to day is thirteen, as compared to for the unit to depart to day is thirteen, as compared to for the day to the call tonnage were striking restrict the control of the call tonnage were striking reported lost to-day is thirteen, as compared to for the day to the call tonnage were and the control of the call tonn

she had no opportunity to use this weapon against her underseas assailant. The California was built in Glasgow in 1907. She was the slowest of the twin These attacks he te total probably is a few hundred tons screws of the Ambor Line. She meast used to the screws of the Ambor Line. She meast used to the last vestige of hope in the situation. Used \$.662 tons scress was 470 feet long. Little doubt was felt to-night that Germany intended to proceed runhiessly with the submarine campaign and is prepared

LIST OF PASSENGERS. ons, and One of Them, Mrs. Alderson, Is

official statement gives the following account of the sinking:

"The Peruvian sailing vessel Lorton, on a passage from Callao, Peru, was sunk by an enemy submarine Monday the side Spanish territorial waters.

"The President declined to an officers. She was laden to capacity. She was officers of ships flying the American flax whether or not they should venture surgeon. Dr. William F. Alger was ships within the war zone. He reasserted their surgeon. D. Hetherington, purser, and that they take measures to cope with any of placing so in Spanish territorial waters. The the saloon, 19 in the second cabin, 11 in official statement gives the following the steerage and a crew of 196, including

The other ship sunk was an Italian Appended is the California's list, violation of the Government's showing residence of passengers:

Two of the crew of the British steamer Saloon—J. L. Broughton, Shanghai, A statement was authorized.

Two of the crew of the British steamberta; J. W. Alderson, Vancouver, B. C.; ship Wartenfels, reported sunk yester-Mrs. J. W. Alderson, Vancouver, B. C.; day, were killed, Lloyd's also announces. Master W. C. Alderson, Vancouver, B. C.; A. Glichrist, New York city; Mrs. A. Gil-christ, New York city; Miss Rose Martin, seizure of these ships was merely in the White Plains, N. Y.; Alex Martin, Detroit, line of police regulations and not an in-Mich.; Mrs. A. Cuthill, Casper, Wyo.;

Sinking of Liner Recalls Sussex Case, Which Caused Protest.

GERMAN CONTENTION UNACCEPTABLE TO U. S.

American Stand Is That Vessels Have Right to Be Armed.

STATUS OF TEUTON SHIPS UNCHANGD

Will Get Same Protection as Before Break With Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The destrucion of the British liner California

turn to the situation. "At this rate they will soon make ut their case," was the comment at the State Department when the news

eached here to-night. Counsellor Polk telephoned the White House. The President, after devoting Two Underwater Missiles the day to scrupulous efforts to avoid any semblance of bringing the crisis nearer to its fusion point, had left his

nearer to its fusion point, had left his study when he got the news. He was shocked and asked at once for details, which were not forthcoming. He di-rected that any subsequent information be given to him without delay. The question arose at once as to how many American lives had been placed in jeopardy. On this point there was confusion and at first no definite news. The steamship line anyunced early in The steamship line announced early in the evening that there were no Ameri-cans aboard, although the passenger list showed that many of the passengers gave American cities as their addresses. A number hailed from New York. The list showed many women and children.

Consul Frost at Queenstown reported as follows:

"Anchor liner California has been sunk. Bound Glasgow, presumably from New York. Two hundred persons on board. One death, thirty hospital cases. Survivors reach here to wish."

A number hailed from New York. The list showed many women and children. It was later learned that at least one passenger had the right to the protection of the American flag, having taken out of the American flag, having taken out one a citizen of the United States. In the confusion attending the sinking it may be several days before the full facts are learned.

Case Like That of Sussex.

is quoted by the Consul as asserting to-night by Consul Frost, the case ap-that the submarine did not half or give time to take to the boats before she which occasioned the President's note to

to take all consequences. Astonishment is not concealed here at the volume and unprecedented scope of her latest submarine activities, and this is true of the Entente diplomats as well as of the President and his advisers.

Even while these reports were coming in President Wilson was still trying every way to avoid giving Germany a

RIO JANSIBO, Feb. 7.—The Brazilian reply to the German declaration of unserviced warfare has been despatched to the Brazilian Minister at Berlin, according to an official announcement.

According to authoritative information the Brazilian note protests against the violation of international law interests of neutrals."

Sunk by an enemy submarine Monday inside Spanish territorial waters.

"It is interesting to note that on the very day this dual affront to two neutral states was perpetrated a German wireless press message was boasting of the consideration shown by Germany to the violation of international law interests of neutrals."

Sunk by an enemy submarine Monday derson. Dr. William F. Alger was ship's surgeon. D. Hetherington, purser, and W. Hendry, chief steward.

Nearly all her crew were shipped in Gliasgow and the local office believes that they take measures to cope with any unlawful attacks on their own responsibility. But he steered clear of placing crew deserted here and their places were filled by other Britons.

The other ship sunk was an Italian showing residence of-passengers:

The other ship sunk was an Italian showing residence of-passengers: tion on the ground that this would be a violation of the Government's neutrality which the President is striving to main-

> A statement was authorized that this Government would accord interned Ger-man ships the same rights that they have enjoyed prior to the severance of diplomatic relations.
>
> In instances where it was found neces-

sary for the authorities to take action

dication that the ships would be con-fiscated by the Government.

Action by the authorities had been rendered necessary by the wholesale damaging of German ships in this country, Panama and the Far East. The effect to the authorities of the second ships and the second ships are supported to the second ships and the second ships are supported to the second ships and the second ships are supported to the second fort to destroy the German ships ut